



WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Lit

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND THE

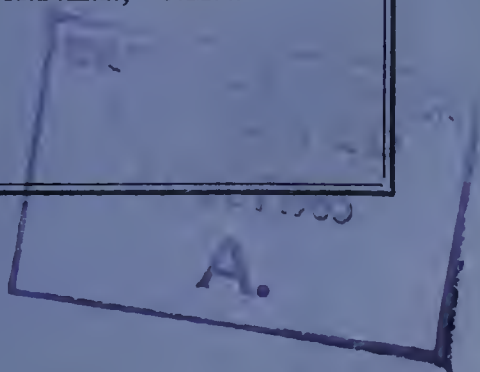
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1964

T. KENRICK HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

S. DAVIES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.M.I.





# STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

## MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

T. KENRICK HUGHES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

## CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING OFFICER

S. DAVIES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.M.I.

## DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING OFFICER

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W. J. WILLIAMS, C.M.I.

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J. R. EVANS.

## REFUSE REMOVAL SUPERINTENDENT

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## CHIEF CLERK

Miss O. M. DAVIES.

## JUNIOR SHORTHAND TYPIST

Miss D. C. WILLIAMS.

## JUNIOR CLERK

P. J. NEWMAN.

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## ENGINEER

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## DEPUTY ENGINEER

E. R. MYERS, A.M.I.Mun.E.

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## VICE-CHAIRMAN OF HEALTH COMMITTEE

COUNCILLOR J. E. POWELL.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE CONSISTS OF ALL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

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\* Part of Year.

**ANNUAL REPORT.**  
**OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1963.**

*To the Chairman and Members of the*  
— **HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my fourteenth Annual Report on the health and vital statistics of the Wrexham Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1964.

The incidence of infectious diseases in our district was low, for there were no serious epidemics to report. Nevertheless, the dangers are ever present. An example of this was shown by the outbreak of Typhoid Fever at Aberdeen, where hundreds of people were ill after eating infected tins of corned beef from abroad, where the processing conditions were unsatisfactory. This shows the importance of strictly enforcing the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Time and again people bring foods to us that contain foreign bodies or may be mouldy or bad. These are investigated and prosecutions instituted where necessary.

Fortunately, no cases of Typhoid arose in our district although it was during the holiday months when coach parties frequent Scotland and Aberdeen, but Aberdeen was banned to holiday makers during the outbreak.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, came into force during the year 1964, and requires that all these places must be visited and reported on by our Public Health Inspectors. This means a heavy task will be imposed on them.

The Act requires that suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities, including a supply of hot and cold running water, be provided from August 1st, 1964, but owners will be allowed till January, 1966, to fulfil detailed requirements, according to numbers of employees.

The number of old people in our District continues to increase, together with the demand for Old Age Pensioners bungalows which are proving very popular. Ancillary services now provided to help the aged, include the Chiropody Service, the Home Help

Service, and the latest addition has been the Meals on Wheels Service which provides two or three hot meals a week as desired by the recipient.

Health Education is of the utmost importance in dealing with many of the problems of this day and age. It can teach us to value our health and provide the knowledge to recognize what is harmful. In this respect Anti-Smoking, Clean Air and Anti-Litter campaigns take a prominent place. Film talks on the dangers of smoking and Air Pollution were shown, one by Prof. Lawther and two by myself, though no appreciable results are yet noticeable.

I have to thank the Chief Public Health Inspector and his Staff for their excellent work during the year ; this continues to increase as new Acts and Regulations come into force. I receive invaluable assistance from Miss Olwen Davies and her staff for which I am very grateful.

Finally, I am indebted to the Chairman and Members of the Council for their kindness and consideration.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. KENRICK HUGHES,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## 1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) .....	72,370
Population, R.G.'s Estimate, 1964, Mid-Annual .....	62,630
Population, Density per acre .....	0.87
Number of Inhabited Houses .....	21,249
Number of Inhabited Council Houses .....	7,452
Sum represented by 1d. Rate, 1963—1964 .....	£5,850 10s. 8d.

## 2. VITAL STATISTICS.

Comparability Factor. 1.05 (Births). 1.11 (Deaths).

<b>LIVE BIRTHS.</b>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate .....	543	496	1,039
Illegitimate .....	19	23	42
Totals .....	<u>562</u>	<u>519</u>	<u>1,081</u>

Birth Rate per 1000 population. Crude 17.26  
Adjusted 18.12  
England and Wales 18.4

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births 3.89.

<b>STILL BIRTHS.</b>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate .....	5	8	13
Illegitimate .....	1	—	1
Totals .....	<u>6</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>14</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1000 Live and  
Still Births ..... 12.79 || England and Wales ..... | 16.3 |

<b>TOTAL BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL).</b>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate .....	548	504	1,052
Illegitimate .....	20	23	43
Totals .....	<u>568</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>1,095</u>

<b>DEATHS.</b>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
	108	331	739

Death Rate per 1000 population. Crude 11.80  
Adjusted 12.39  
England and Wales 11.3

<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY.</b>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .....	.....	.....
Maternal Mortality Rate per 100 Live and Still Births.		.....

<b>INFANTILE MORTALITY.</b>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate .....	11	10	21
Illegitimate .....	1	1	2
Totals .....	<u>12</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>23</u>

# **INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.**

Total Infant Deaths per 1000 total Live Births .....	21.28
England and Wales .....	20.0
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	20.21
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	47.62
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 month) per 1000 total Live Births .....	16.65
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week) per 1000 total Live Births .....	12.95
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined) per 1000 total live and still births .....	25.57

## **WREXHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.** **1964.**

**TABLE 1.**

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Number of Houses 1964</i>	<i>Population (Estim.)</i>	<i>Density of Population per acre</i>	<i>Rateable Value</i>
					£
Abenbury .....	1717	110	465	0.27	33,169
Allington .....	3578	507	1630	0.46	34,015
Bersham .....	1784	1581	4097	2.29	74,961
Bieston .....	1683	62	278	0.17	9,026
Broughton .....	1089	2308	6735	6.18	93,427
Brymbo .....	2543	1261	3914	1.54	174,878
Burton .....	2869	259	739	0.26	15,553
Cefn .....	1876	2248	6258	3.34	165,319
Erbistock .....	2919	131	408	0.14	7,107
Erddig .....	287	9	17	0.06	2,444
Esc. Above .....	3953	184	421	0.11	9,837
Esc. Below .....	1640	858	2726	1.66	69,844
Gresford .....	1099	792	2075	1.89	59,835
Gwersyllt .....	2103	2094	6648	3.16	99,134
Holt .....	2912	347	1039	0.36	16,524
Isycoed .....	3532	99	379	0.11	131,493
Llangollen R. ....	9953	910	2366	0.24	51,926
Llantysilio .....	5163	207	470	0.09	7,841
Llay .....	2251	1022	3646	1.62	80,443
Marchwiell .....	3389	321	834	0.25	27,003
Minera .....	1393	426	1226	0.88	22,318
Penycae .....	4694	1007	3050	0.65	39,166
Rhos .....	1441	3324	9496	6.59	145,185
Ruabon .....	5906	1083	3369	0.57	74,299
Sesswick .....	2596	99	344	0.13	13,878
Gas & Elec. Bds.					44,531
Totals.....	72,370	21,249	62,630	0.87	1,503,156

Product of a Penny Rate—1963/1964—£5,850 10s. 8d.



**TABLE 2.**  
**ANALYSIS OF VITAL STATISTICS.**

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Es- tim- ated Pop.</i>	<i>Births</i>			<i>Birth Rate per 1000 Pop.</i>	<i>Dths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1000 Pop.</i>	<i>Dths un- der one year</i>	<i>Inst. Mort. Rate per 1000 births</i>
		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Tot.</i>					
Abenbury	465	7	5	12	25.81	2	4.30	1	83.33
Allington	1630	9	9	18	11.04	33	20.25		
Bersham	4097	39	25	64	15.62	49	11.96	1	15.63
Bieston .....	278	3	1	4	14.39	2	7.19		
Broughton	6735	42	50	92	13.66	67	9.95	2	21.74
Brymbo .....	3914	39	44	83	21.21	51	13.03	3	36.14
Burton .....	739	3	4	7	9.47	7	9.47		
Cefn .....	6258	66	50	116	18.54	65	10.38	1	8.62
Erbistock	408	5	4	9	22.06	4	9.80	1	111.11
Erddig .....	17								
Esc. Above	421	4	2	6	14.25	2	4.75		
Esc. Below	2726	26	19	45	16.51	29	10.64	1	22.22
Gresford	2075	16	23	39	18.79	27	13.01	1	25.64
Gwersyllt	6648	67	62	129	19.42	82	12.33	4	31.01
Holt .....	1039	10	4	14	13.47	13	12.51		
Isycoed .....	379	6	5	11	29.02	4	10.55		
Llan. R. ....	2366	27	24	51	21.56	39	16.48	2	39.22
Llantysilio	470	1		1	2.13	7	14.89		
Llay .....	3646	40	35	75	20.57	31	8.50	1	13.33
Marchwiell	834	10	5	15	18.00	5	6.00		
Minera .....	1226	11	1	12	9.79	17	13.87	1	83.33
Penycae .....	3050	33	31	64	20.98	40	13.11	1	15.63
Rhos .....	9496	73	78	151	15.90	110	11.58	2	13.25
Ruabon .....	3369	21	33	54	16.03	52	15.43	1	18.52
Sesswick	344	4	5	9	26.16	1	2.91		
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>62,630</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>1081</b>	<b>17.26</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>11.80</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21.28</b>

### THE POPULATION OF THE RURAL DISTRICT.

The estimated population for the year 1964, as given by the Registrar General, was 62,630, as compared to 62,280 for 1963.

This shows a welcome increase of 350 persons. The natural increase of births over deaths was 342 which could account for most of the population increase, but the high employment figures and new housing also play their part.

### Comparability Factors.

The comparability factors enable the crude birth and death rates to be adjusted for more accurate comparison with other districts, having regard to age and sex distribution.

The figures are unchanged from last year and are 1.05 for births and 1.11 for deaths.



## **Births.**

There was a total of 1081 live births notified during 1964, which compares with a total of 1015 in 1963. This shows an increase of 66 over births in 1963, and is the highest total since before 1960.

The births included 562 boys and 519 girls, thus giving the boys a majority of 43 over the girls. Most of the births took place in hospitals outside our district and include the Maelor Hospital, Wrexham, Chirk Hospital and Llangollen Hospital. A total of 827 births took place in the hospitals while 254 took place in their own homes. These figures show that more than 70% of the mothers prefer to be confined in Hospital where they feel a greater sense of security and escape from the constant worries of life in the home and where they get some peace and quiet. One disturbing factor is that mothers are now often sent home a few days after the confinement owing to shortage of beds. This early discharge often leads to domestic trouble because the inexperienced mother is unable to cope with the situation.

There was a total of 42 illegitimate children among the total births. This figure has remained very constant for the past three years for there were 43 illegitimate births in 1963 and 1962. Illegitimacy has been tending to increase on a national scale since the war. The causes of promiscuity among juveniles include lack of parental control because both parents go out to work. Excessive pocket money for young people to spend is another factor. The care of the unmarried mother and child is now very good. In our district, Bersham Hall caters for the unmarried mothers of North Wales.

**TABLE 3.**  
**BIRTHS.**

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Legitimate.</i>		<i>Illegitimate.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Abenbury .....	7	5	.....	.....	12
Allington .....	9	8	.....	1	18
Bersham .....	39	22	.....	3	64
Bieston .....	3	1	.....	.....	4
Broughton .....	41	48	1	2	92
Brymbo .....	38	42	1	2	83
Burton .....	3	4	.....	.....	7
Cefn .....	63	47	3	3	116
Erbistock .....	5	4	.....	.....	9
Erddig .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esc. Above .....	4	2	.....	.....	6
Esc. Below .....	25	18	1	1	45
Gresford .....	16	22	.....	1	39
Gwersyllt .....	66	60	1	2	129
Holt .....	7	4	3	.....	14
Isycoed .....	6	5	.....	.....	11
Llangollen R. ....	24	22	3	2	51
Llantysilio .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Llay .....	36	32	4	3	75
Marchwiell .....	10	5	.....	.....	15
Minera .....	11	1	.....	.....	12
Penycae .....	33	31	.....	.....	64
Rhos .....	72	75	1	3	151
Ruabon .....	20	33	1	.....	54
Sesswick .....	4	5	.....	.....	9
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1081</b>

827 Births took place in Hospital.

### **Birth Rate.**

The crude birth rate for 1964 was 17.26 but when adjusted rose to 18.12.

This compares with an adjusted birth rate of 17.115 in 1963. The birth rate for England and Wales was 18.4, thus our birth rate for 1964 was almost on a par with that for England and Wales.

### **Still Births.**

There was a total of 14 still births during 1964 as compared to 19 in 1963 and 21 in 1962. These diminishing figures show a continued improvement in the prevention of still births.

### **Still Birth Rate.**

The Still Birth Rate was 12.79 as compared to 18.37 in 1963. That for England and Wales was 16.3.

### **Deaths.**

This year again the Registrar General has given the particulars of deaths for each age group. This is very instructive and shows at which age certain diseases are most lethal, and also how the sexes may be affected differently.

There was a total of 739 deaths during 1964, as compared to 799 in 1963. This shows a satisfactory fall of 60 and brings the total deaths to exactly what it was in 1962.

The deaths included 408 males and 331 females which shows that 77 more men than women died. Turning to the age groups we find that 618 persons died over 55 years of age, while only 121 died below the age of 55. The greatest number of deaths for a single age group was in the over 75 years group and this was the only group where more women died than men. This is, of course, because they tend to live longer.

**TABLE 4.**  
**DEATHS.**

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Deaths under One year of age.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Abenbury .....	1	.....	.....	1	2
Allington .....	17	16	.....	.....	33
Bersham .....	30	18	.....	1	49
Bieston .....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Broughton .....	28	37	.....	2	67
Brymbo .....	30	18	2	1	51
Burton .....	5	2	.....	.....	7
Cefn .....	38	26	.....	1	65
Erbistock .....	1	2	1	.....	4
Erddig .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esc. Above .....	1	1	.....	.....	2
Esc. Below .....	13	15	1	.....	29
Gresford .....	16	10	.....	1	27
Gwersyllt .....	45	33	2	2	82
Holt .....	9	4	.....	.....	13
Isycoed .....	3	1	.....	.....	4
Llan. Rural .....	23	14	2	.....	39
Llantysilio .....	4	3	.....	.....	7
Llay .....	15	15	.....	1	31
Marchwiell .....	2	3	.....	.....	5
Minera .....	5	11	1	.....	17
Penycae .....	21	18	1	.....	40
Rhos .....	63	45	1	1	110
Ruabon .....	24	27	1	.....	52
Sesswick .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>739</b>

There were no Maternal Deaths during the year.

### Death Rate.

The crude death rate was 11.80 per 1000 of population ; the adjusted death rate was 12.39.

The death rate for England and Wales was 11.3. The adjusted death rate was considerably less than that for 1963, which was 14.24, but is not yet down to the national level.

## **Infantile Mortality.**

There was a total of 23 infant deaths during 1964 as compared to 18 during 1963 and 25 during 1962. These figures show the ups and downs of infant mortality from year to year. 17 died of prematurity and congenital malformations under the age of 4 weeks and all died in hospital. The infantile Mortality rate was 21.28 as compared to 17.73 for 1963.

That for England and Wales was 20.0.

## **Maternal Mortality.**

It is satisfactory to report that there were no maternal deaths during 1964, nor any since 1958, which is a good record.

## **Causes of Death.**

The two main causes of death each year are diseases of the heart and circulation and cancer. The combined effect of these diseases resulted in 545 deaths of our total of 739 deaths. Diseases of the heart and circulation caused 402 deaths, while cancer caused 143 deaths.

Cancer most commonly affects the lungs in men and the breast and uterus in women, and the stomach in both. 30 persons died of lung cancer in 1964. Of these, 28 were men and only 2 were women. In 1963, 25 men and 8 women died of cancer, which shows an increase of 3 among the men, though not so alarming as the national figures, which show an increase of 20,000 deaths in the 20 years from 1940 when there were 5,000, to 1960 when there were 25,000.

Smoking habits tend to start young, especially among boys, and is often established between 12 and 14 years of age, while attending school. Girls tend to start smoking later than boys but develop into regular smokers quicker than boys. No doubt, they are given the encouragement to do this by their boy-friends.

Diseases of the heart and circulation are of several varieties, and include coronary thrombosis which caused 160 deaths, mostly men between 55 years and 75 years.

The deaths have increased by 19 over the 1963 figures which showed 141 deaths. This shows the high rate at which deaths from this disease are occurring. The reason is partly due to over-eating and sedentary habits, for the prevalence of the motor car means that people won't walk if they can ride, while eating and sleeping become the main joys of life.

The number of deaths from suicide doubled during 1964 and included 8 men and 2 women, as compared to 5 men only in 1963.

Suicide by the ingestion of sleeping pills is very common nowadays. It would appear that these are prescribed to unstable patients in far greater quantity than is conducive to safety.

Motor accidents caused 8 deaths, including 6 men and 2 women. Of these, 4 men and 2 women were aged between 15 and 35 years and motor cycles took their toll in these cases.

All other accidents caused 15 deaths, comprising 10 men and 5 women. These involved persons from the age of 5 years to 75 years, and include accidents in the home, which are known to be more numerous than road accidents, but usually involve the very young and the aged. Fire and falls are the most frequent type of accident in the home, often due to lack of fireguards and stairs without hand rails. These accidents could be easily prevented if reasonable precautions were taken.

TABLE 5.

## DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASES.

Cause of death	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in years.										75 and over
				1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—			
Stomach	Male	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	11	4		
	Female	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	5		
Lung and Bronchus	Male	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	14	2		
	Female	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....		
Breast	Male	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Female	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	2		
Uterus	Female	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....		
Others	Male	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	9	7	
	Female	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	11	13	



TABLE 6.  
CAUSES OF DEATH.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS							75 and over	
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—		65—
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
5. Whooping Cough	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Other infective and Para- sitic diseases	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	M	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	M	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	M	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14. Other malignant and lym- phatic neoplasms	F	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16. Diabetes	M	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20. Other heart disease	M	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21. Other circulatory disease	M	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	F	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over	
22. Influenza .....	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23. Pneumonia .....	M	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	F	17	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Bronchitis .....	M	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	F	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25. Other diseases of respira- tory system .....	M	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	F	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26. Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum .....	M	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	F	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and diarrhoea .....	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	F	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	F	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29. Hyperplasia of prostate .....	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30. Congenital malformations	M	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	F	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31. Other defined and ill-def- ined diseases .....	M	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	F	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32. Motor vehicle accidents .....	M	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33. All other accidents .....	M	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	F	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34. Suicide .....	M	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	F	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	408	11	1	.....	4	8	10	34	86	116	138	138	138
.....	F	331	7	4	1	2	2	5	32	23	95	160	160	160

## **PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

The law requires that all notifiable infectious diseases should be notified to the District Medical Officer of Health as soon as they are suspected by the general practitioner. A fee of 2/6d. is payable for each notification. It is unfortunately true to state that notification is not carried out on anything like a complete scale, which could have serious results. The Health Department depends on receiving prompt notification in order to put in action preventive measures in such a way as was done at Aberdeen to contain the Typhoid outbreak with such successful results.

There was a total of 353 cases of infectious diseases notified during 1964, as compared to 196 cases notified during 1963 and 205 cases in 1962. These figures show that no serious epidemics of infection have occurred during the last 3 years.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

There are 20 cases of Scarlet Fever notified as compared to 14 in 1963. 18 of them occurred in children under 10 years old but none had to go to hospital as the fever is mild in character nowadays and responds well to antibiotics.

### **Whooping Cough.**

There was a total of 19 cases of Whooping Cough notified, though many are missed owing to the mild nature of the attack following immunisation which is now producing results, as most infants are given the triple antigen which protects them against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus.

### **Measles.**

There was a total of 266 cases of Measles notified during 1964 as compared to only 92 during 1963, which shows a considerable increase. The parishes most affected were Allington, Brymbo and Gwersyllt, where 200 cases of the were located. All but 4 cases affected children below the age of 10 years.

### **Meningitis.**

Only one case of Meningococcal infection occurred in a child under 12 months. The child was treated in hospital.

### **Dysentery.**

Only 1 case of Dysentery was notified as compared to 38 cases in 1963, when there was an outbreak at a school.

### **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

There was a total of 7 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, all of whom were treated in hospital.

### **Pneumonia.**

There was a total of 7 cases of Pneumonia notified, but none were admitted to hospital.

### **Food Poisoning.**

There were 9 cases of Food Poisoning notified. Two were discovered during the routine examination of canteen workers at schools. They were both from one school and were excluded until free from infection. No other cases developed in the school.

Another group of 6 cases occurred among one family who had eaten ice cream from a mobile van before coming over here on holiday. One had to go to hospital and was notified from there. The local authority from where this family came from was informed about the possibility of infection from the ice cream van.

### **Erysipelas.**

There were two cases of Erysipelas notified.

### **Tuberculosis.**

There was a total of 21 new cases of Tuberculosis notified as compared to 33 cases in 1963 and 58 in 1962. These figures show a reduction of 37 cases in the number of new cases since 1962 which means that the fight against Tuberculosis continues to be waged with great success and that Tuberculosis is no longer the incurable plague we knew in past years.

The cases included 19 of pulmonary tuberculosis affecting 10 males and 9 females, and two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis affecting 1 man and 1 woman.

Most cases are treated at Llangwyfan Sanatorium, but since the large decline in numbers, parts of the Sanatorium are now used for the treatment of other chest diseases such as chronic bronchitis and emphysema, with great benefit to the sufferers.

TABLE 7.  
INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES ACCORDING TO PARISHES.

Parish	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Pulmonary T.B.	Non-Pulm. T.B.	Meningococcal Infection	Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Admit. to Hosp. & Sanatoria				
												Pulmonary T.B.	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	Food Poisoning	Total
Abenbury	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Allington	3	...	47	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...
Bersham	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Bieston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broughton	1	2	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...
Brymbo	1	6	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	...	...	3
Burton	2	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...
Cefn	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	1	...	2
Erbistock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Erdig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esclusham Above	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Esclusham Below	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	6	1	3	...	4
Gresford	3	1	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	26	...	...	...	...
Gwersyllt	8	4	90	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	11	...	...	1	3
Holt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Isycoed	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llangollen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Llantysilio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Llay	1	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Marchwiel	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
Minera	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Penycae	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhos	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Ruabon	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1
Sesswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Totals	20	19	266	19	2	1	1	7	7	9	2	353	1	7	1	16

**TABLE 8.**  
**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.**

<i>Diseases.</i>	<i>Total Cases Notified</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever .....	20	.....	.....
Whooping Cough .....	19	.....	1
Measles .....	266	.....	.....
Pulmonary T.B. ....	19	7	3
Non-Pulmonary T.B. ....	2	.....	.....
Meningococcal Infection .....	1	1	.....
Dysentery .....	1	.....	.....
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	7	7	.....
Pneumonia .....	7	.....	.....
Food Poisoning .....	9	1	.....
Erysipelas .....	2	.....	.....
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>

**TABLE 9.**  
**INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES**  
**ACCORDING TO AGES.**

<i>Diseases</i>	<i>Un- der 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 2</i>	<i>3 to 4</i>	<i>5 to 9</i>	<i>10 to 14</i>	<i>15 to 24</i>	<i>25 +</i>	<i>Age un- known</i>	<i>Tot.</i>
Scarlet Fever .....	.....	2	7	9	.....	.....	2	.....	20
Whooping Cough .....	1	3	6	5	.....	.....	3	1	19
Measles .....	12	61	63	126	1	.....	2	1	266
Pulmonary T.B. ....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	14	.....	19
Non-Pulm T.B. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Meningococcal Inf. ....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dysentery .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	7
Pneumonia .....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	7
Food Poisoning .....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	9
Erysipelas .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>353</b>

**TABLE 10.**  
**TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS ARRANGED**  
**ACCORDING TO AGES.**

<i>Age Groups</i>	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	
Under 1 year	.....	—	—	—	.....
1—4 years	.....	2	—	—	2
5—9 years	.....	1	—	—	1
10—14 years	—	—	—	—	.....
15—19 years	.....	—	—	—	.....
20—24 years	1	1	—	—	2
25—34 years	1	2	—	—	3
35—44 years	1	1	1	—	3
45—54 years	2	.....	—	1	3
55—64 years	2	.....	—	—	2
65 and over	3	2	—	—	5
Age unknown	—	—	.....	.....	—
Totals	10	9	1	1	21

### Mass Radiography.

The Mass Radiography service has played an important part in finding hidden sources of unsuspected tubercular infection. The service now visits towns and villages, factories and workshops, so that everyone has the opportunity of a free X-Ray whenever they wish.

There are two units in operation ; the one is permanently stationed at Wrexham War Memorial Hospital, while the other is the Mobile Unit which tours the countryside.

During 1964, the general population at Johnstown and Ruabon were X-Rayed.

Visits were paid to Monsanto Chemical Works, Air Products M.A.N.W.E.B., and Wrexham Dairies. Lindisfarne College, Ruabon, was also visited.

Details are given in the following Table.



**TABLE 11.**  
**WELSH REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.**  
**MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE.**

Details of Mass Madiography Survey carried out during 1964.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Total Number Examined.</i> <i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Johnstown. General Population	70	87
Ruabon. General Population .....	42	70
M.A.N.W.E.B., Rhostyllen .....	405	164
Monsanto Chemicals Ltd., Ruabon .....	909	79
Lindisfarne College, Ruabon .....	279	52
		<i>Total.</i>
Wrexham Dairies, Plas Acton .....	48	
Air Products Ltd., Acrefair .....	248	

**IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.**

The practice of introducing methods of mass protection by immunisation and vaccination has had the most spectacular results during the past 20 years. This is shown by the fact that Small Pox and Diphtheria are practically banished from our midst, while Poliomyelitis has become far less common and dangerous. Furthermore, infectious diseases were in past years responsible for more deaths among children than any other cause but now they cause comparatively few deaths.

Triple Antigen Immunisation protects against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus and is given to babies at the age of three months by injection. Booster doses are given at 18 months to maintain the protection. The number immunised in 1964 is shown in the Table and is considerably more than were done in 1963.

**TABLE 12.**  
**IMMUNISATION.**

Number of Persons Immunised during 1964.

**Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation.**

<i>Primary Doses.</i>	<i>0—1 yr.</i>	<i>2—4 yrs.</i>	<i>5—14 yrs.</i>	<i>15 plus yrs.</i>
Diphtheria	642	90	6	—
Whooping Cough	636	83	3	—
Tetanus	641	90	15	—

	<i>0—4 yrs.</i>	<i>5—14 yrs.</i>	<i>15 plus yrs.</i>
Boosters	624	234	86



**VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL POX.**

The main danger from Small Pox is that it may be imported by sea or air from countries where it is prevalent. Several epidemics have occurred in this way in recent years. These outbreaks have been successfully contained by vaccinating all contacts and by quarantine. There is, therefore, no longer the urgent necessity for wholesale vaccination. Even Small Pox hospitals are now a rare sight.

Where parents desire their babies to be vaccinated, facilities are available at clinics and by general practitioners. It is also essential when travelling abroad. The numbers are shown in Table 13.

**TABLE 13.**

**VACCINATION AGAINST SMALL POX.**

Number of Persons Vaccinated during 1964.

	0—1 yr.	2—4 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15 <i>plus</i> yrs.
Primary Vaccinations	271	20	6	14
Re-vaccinations	—	2	9	46

**POLIO VACCINATION.**

Polio Vaccination is usually offered to infants at about 7 months old, but anyone can have it up to 40 years old.

Babies have 3 dozes in syrup for 3 months, while school children and adults are given the vaccine on sugar. They have 3 doses at intervals of 1 month.

In recent years, it is very noticeable that persons over school age are not troubling to seek protection although they are as much at risk as children. When a certain well known footballer died some years ago of Poliomyelitis, there was quire a panic among adults wishing to be vaccinated and evening clinics were held to cope with queues of waiting people, but now there is complete indifference once more.

The numbers vaccinated are shown in the Table.

**TABLE 14.**  
**VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS.**

Number of Persons Vaccinated during 1964.

	0—1 yr.	2—4 yrs.	5—14 yrs.	15—24 yrs.	25+ yrs.	Others.
Received 3 orals .....	604	133	41	14	38	17
Reinforcing Doses after 2 Salk Injections .....	—	—	58	—	—	—
Reinforcing Doses after 3 Salk Injections .....	—	—	882	—	—	—
Reinforcing Doses after 2 Salk Injections and 1 oral .....	—	—	138	—	—	—
Reinforcing Doses after 2 Salk Injections and 2 orals .....	—	—	2	—	—	—
Reinforcing Doses after three orals .....	—	—	47	—	—	—

## **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. Section 47.**

It was only necessary to make use of the powers under this Act on one occasion during 1964. This was an emergency case, where an old lady accidentally set her bungalow on fire at about 5 a.m. The bungalow was so damaged as to be unfit for habitation. However, she refused to go to hospital, so compulsory powers were used under this Act, as the lady was suffering from shock, though not badly burned.

Being aged and infirm, she was kept in hospital at first, then moved to an Old People's Home later on, where she decided to settle down and so gave up the tenancy of the bungalow.

## **DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.**

It is the policy of the Council to try to keep old people in their own homes for as long as is humanly possible. This has been greatly facilitated by the provision of a Home Help Service by the County Council. These good ladies keep the homes clean and hygienic when the people are no longer able to do it for themselves.

There were 95 home helps employed who looked after 279 persons over 65 years old.

Other cases included :—

38 Chronic Sick and Tuberculosis.

2 Mentally disordered.

13 Maternity cases.

27 Other types of cases.

—

80

==

The grand total receiving domestic help was therefore 359.

**TABLE 15.****HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.****1. GENERAL.**

(a) Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital :	.....	.....	.....	.....	201 Beds
(b) Maelor General Hospital:					
Emergency Unit	.....	.....	.....	.....	168 Beds
Isolation Unit	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 Beds
Geriatric Unit	.....	.....	.....	.....	74 Beds
Children's Unit	.....	.....	.....	.....	43 Beds

**2. MATERNITY CASES.**

Maelor General Hospital (Maternity Unit)	.....	87 beds.
Cottage Hospital, Llangollen	.....	(10 gen. beds. 9 mat. beds.)
Cottage Hospital, Chirk	.....	(26 gen. beds. 8 mat. beds.)

**3. ORTHOPEADIC.**

Robert Jones & Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Gobowen	.....	.....	418 Beds
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4. TREVALYN HALL	.....	.....	.....	55 Beds Geriatric.
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**CLINICS.****1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.**

These are established in the following areas :—

Brynteg	Brymbo	Cefn
Coedpoeth	Gresford	Holt
Johnstown	Llay	Rhos
Rhosrobin	Rhostyllen	Rossett
Ruabon	Froncysyllte	Trevor

2. Orthopaedic Clinics are held at Cefn (The Clinic) and Wrexham (War Memorial Hospital).

**NURSING SERVICES.****1. GENERAL AND MIDWIFERY.**

District Nurse/Midwives and District Nurses for the home visiting of the sick and for maternity cases are provided in the following areas :—

Brynteg	2	Holt	1
Brymbo	1	Gwersyllt	2
Broughton	1	Llay	2
Coedpoeth	1	Rhos	3
Cefn	2	Rhostyllen	1
Gresford	1	Ruabon	1
Garth	1	Penycae	1

**2. HEALTH VISITORS.**

There are 12 Health Visitors (who are also School Nurses) employed in the Wrexham Rural District on Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Work.

## **MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE.**

The Meals on Wheels Service was started during 1964, when vans were purchased to be run by voluntary helpers who take 2 or 3 hot meals per week to old age pensioners who make a request for them.

This Service ensures that the old people can be sure of several substantial cooked meals during a week and they certainly look forward to them.

## **AMBULANCE SERVICE.**

There are two County owned ambulances stationed in Cefn ; one is manned by a fulltime driver, the other is manned by St. John's Ambulance Service, Voluntary Division. The two ambulances previously stationed at Rhos are now stationed at Wrexham.

Full cover is also provided by Stations in Wrexham, Chirk and Llangollen.

All ambulances are supplied with Oxygen equipment. The ambulance station at Wrexham is also equipped with Stevenson's Minuteman Resuscitators.

The Wireless Control, which is now an established feature of the Ambulance Service, has resulted in a vast improvement in the speed and efficiency of the service.

All three services, Police, Fire and Ambulance, can now be speedily combined on the same accident, if required.

## **CHIROPODY SERVICE.**

A chiropody service has been inaugurated by the County Council, which has established five centres for treatment in the Wrexham Rural District. These are situated at Cefn, Coedpoeth, Holt, Rhos and Ruabon. There is at present only one Chiropodist to work East Denbighshire and in our district alone there are 463 persons on the register. The attendances for treatment vary considerably at these centres, from quarter to quarter.

No domiciliary treatment is at present carried out by the County Chiropodist but transport can be provided on medical grounds to and from the clinics, where necessary.

An extension of the Service is contemplated and provision has been made in the next financial year for the employment of two extra chiropodists—one of whom would work in the East Denbighshire area. When this appointment has been filled, every consideration will be given to the question of providing domiciliary treatment for those in need.

## RAINFALL.

We are supplied each year with rainfall figures taken at Packsaddle by the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company, to whom I am greatly indebted.

There was a total of 23.92" of rain during the year, as compared to 27.03" in 1963 and 31.03" in 1962. In fact, the rainfall has continued to decrease each year since 1960, when it was 44.36", which is almost double that for 1964. The low rainfall in 1964 was responsible for shortage of water, but the summer was a better one than has been experienced for several years.

The Table shows that the least rain fell during January, February and September, while the heaviest rainfall fell in March, October and December, and so replenished the reservoirs.

**TABLE 16.**  
**RAINFALL FIGURES TAKEN AT PACKSADDLE,**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1964.**

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rainfall (inches)</i>
January	0.79
February	0.99
March	3.35
April	1.81
May	1.53
June	2.04
July	2.03
August	1.53
September	0.95
October	3.11
November	1.56
December	4.23
Total	<hr/> 23.92 <hr/>

## HOUSING.

There was a total of 7,452 council dwellings in our district on 31st December, 1964, of which 210 were erected during the year and included 163 houses, 41 bungalows and 6 flats.

As well as these we find that 192 houses were built by private enterprise, and that Gresford has proved to be the favourite parish for these houses.

It is very obvious that certain parishes have been neglected where the building of houses is concerned, so we find that Llay, Llangollen Rural and Marchwiel, Gresford and Allington, had no council houses built during 1964. Consequently, the housing problem in these areas tend to be aggravated, for it is difficult to relieve overcrowding. One result has been that caravan sites have sprung up in some of these districts.



TABLE 17.  
HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR 1964.

Parish.	Total No. of Council Dwellings at 31.12.64.	No. of Council Dwellings erected in 1964.	No. of Council Dwellings in course of erection 1964.	No. of Private Houses erected during 1964.					
		Conver- sions.	Houses.	1 Bed. Bungs.	Flats.	Houses.	Bungs.	Flats.	
Abenbury	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allington	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Bersham	504	.....	34	.....	.....	12	4	.....	16
Bieston	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Broughton	906	.....	20	10	.....	6	.....	.....	4
Brymbo	449	.....	14	.....	.....	18	6	.....	1
Burton	44	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Cefn	993	.....	31	16	.....	69	.....	.....	24
Erbistock	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esclusham Above	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Esclusham Below	412	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Gresford	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Gwersyllt	1025	.....	18	10	.....	16	.....	.....	17
Holt	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	1
Isycoed	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Llangollen Rural	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Llantysilio	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Llay	362	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Marchwiel	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minera	97	.....	6	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Penycae	621	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	2
Rhos	884	.....	8	2	.....	11	16	30	19
Ruabon	391	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sesswick	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTALS	7452	.....	163	41	6	141	35	54	192



## **HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.**

Another problem that is increasing is the growing number of houses let in lodgings. This proves to be a lucrative business for the owners at the smallest expense. It is difficult to supervise such houses or to lay down hard and fast standards. In most instances, they are occupied by single men of the vagrant type who may pay £1 a week for accommodation only, and provide their own food and service. The possibility of verminous conditions arising from lack of hygiene and cleanliness should always be borne in mind. This type of person would be far better off in a good common lodging house with a reliable couple in charge, under the supervision of the Local Authority.

## **DRAINAGE.**

The sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements are reasonably adequate. The proposals for the joint sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements with the Borough has progressed and the Consulting Engineers for the Wrexham Borough are preparing the scheme for enlarging Five Fords Works for submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The scheme for Bradley and Gresford Drainage, with a new Sewage Disposal Works at Gresford, is completed and will be submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government very shortly.

Design work has progressed on the enlarging of Lavister Sewage Disposal Works and the final scheme is being prepared.

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**  
**FOR THE YEAR 1964.**

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*To the Chairman and Members of the*  
**HEALTH COMMITTEE.**

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my sixth Annual Report on the activities of the Public Health Inspectors' Department for the year 1964.

There has only been one change in the Department's staff this year, namely the filling of the post made vacant by Mr. D. Meirion Hughes' resignation to take up an appointment in Pembrokeshire at the end of 1963. His position as District Public Health Inspector was taken by Mr. Harold E. Roberts who joined the department in March, 1964.

138 houses were condemned by the Council during the year, showing a decrease on 1963's figure, but it is pleasing to note that there was an increase in the number of houses demolished.

Satisfactory progress has been maintained in the work of re-development at Ponciau, which is now beginning to show results. It is hoped that the re-development plans in respect of areas in Rhos, Rhosymedre and Broughton will soon be realised.

Meat Inspection has again taken up a great deal of the Inspectors' time in ensuring that a 100% inspection be maintained. It will be noted that the number of animals inspected has increased by 2745 on the previous year.

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963, and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, came into force during the year, particulars of which are given in my report.

The Public Cleansing Service still suffers from the 'labour problem', but discussions have taken place with a view to introducing a bonus scheme, and it is hoped that this will spur on the present employees and also act as an incentive in recruiting a better class of workman.

The other aspects of public health administration have been carried out satisfactorily, and I would take this opportunity of

expressing my appreciation to the Staff of the Public Health Department for their loyalty and assistance.

I thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their confidence and support, and the Medical Officer of Health, Clerk and Solicitor and other Chief Officers for their co-operation.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. DAVIES,

*Chief Public Health Inspector.*

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

The following Table gives a detailed list of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in the Rural District during the year.

**TABLE 17.**  
**AS A RESULT OF INSPECTION.**

### HOUSING:

No. of houses re-roofed .....	.....
No. of houses repaired—Roofs .....	28
No. of houses repaired—Walls .....	12
No. of houses repaired—Doors .....	.....
No. of houses repaired—Lighting .....	.....
No. of houses otherwise treated to prevent dampness .....	1
No. of houses in which defective floors were renewed .....	1
No. of houses in which defective floors were repaired .....	5
No. of houses provided with new pavements in back yards .....	1
No. of houses provided with ventilated food stores .....	.....
No. of houses provided with new kitchen grates .....	1
No. of houses provided with new washing boilers .....	—
No. of houses provided with new baths .....	.....
No. of visits re Council House Applicants .....	1501

### DRAINAGE:

No. of nuisances abated (Drains) .....	34
No. of new cesspools constructed .....	.....
No. of new septic tanks constructed .....	1
No. of kitchen sinks provided .....	.....
No. of new drains laid to old premises .....	3
No. of drains repaired or improved .....	13
No. of Inspection Chambers constructed .....	3

### SANITARY CONVENIENCES:

No. of new water closets provided .....	2
No. of old water closets furnished with flushing cisterns .....	6
No. of old water closets repaired .....	11
No. of privies converted into water closets .....	.....
No. of privies repaired .....	.....
No. of new earth closets and privies .....	.....
No. of portable ashbins provided .....	29

### WATER SUPPLY:

No. of old premises supplied .....	.....
No. of service pipes repaired by Owners .....	2
No. of service pipes repaired by Water Co. ....	458
No. of service pipes renewed by Water Co. ....	62

### LICENSED PREMISES:

No. of visits to Licensed Premises .....	8
No. of Licensed Premises improved .....	8
No. of sanitary conveniences improved .....	7

### FACTORIES ACT, 1937:

No. of visits and inspections .....	100
No. of workshops repaired .....	.....
No. of workshops cleansed on notice .....	.....
No. of new sanitary conveniences provided .....	3
No. of sanitary conveniences improved .....	.....

**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955:**

No. of Food Premises improved	.....	.....	.....	1
No. of visits to Food Preparation Premises	.....	.....	.....	309
No. of visits to Canteens	.....	.....	.....	12
No. of visits to Restaurants and Snack Bars	.....	.....	.....	7
No. of visits to Fish and Chips Shops	.....	.....	.....	30
No. of visits to Ice Cream Premises	.....	.....	.....	21
No. of visits to Bakehouses	.....	.....	.....	20
No. of Bakehouses repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of Bakehouses cleansed on notice	.....	.....	.....	.....

**OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963:**

No. of visits and inspections	.....	.....	.....	43
No. improved	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. of sanitary conveniences provided	.....	.....	.....	.....

**ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963:**

No. of visits and inspections	.....	.....	.....	10
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**MEAT INSPECTION:**

No. of visits to Slaughterhouses	.....	.....	.....	3074
No. of visits to Butchers' Shops and Stalls	.....	.....	.....	76

**SMOKE ABATEMENT:**

No. of observations taken	...	...	...	118
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**OFFENSIVE TRADES:**

No. of visits to Knackers Yards	.....	.....	.....	122
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**CLERICAL WORK:**

No. of Intimatory Notices issued	.....	.....	.....	363
No. of Intimatory Notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	367
No. of Statutory Notices issued	.....	.....	.....	2
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	.....	.....	.....	2
Total No. of Visits and Inspections	.....	.....	.....	15,680

**HOUSING.**

In 1962 the Council submitted a return to the Ministry showing that 950 houses were to be dealt with under the Slum Clearance Programme within 8 years. We have dealt with 406 of these houses, leaving 544 to be dealt with in the next 5 years. This shows that our programme is progressing favourably, but even so, it is hoped that the number of houses being condemned during 1965 will show an increase on 1964's figures.

In the Re-development Area of Ponciau, 8 houses were erected during the year and the flats and O.A.P. bungalows are nearing completion. Now this work has commenced, it is hoped that houses will be erected annually until the first phase of the programme has been completed.

A further survey has been carried out at Rhos in preparation for the second phase of the re-development scheme.

No further re-development has been carried out in Rhosymedre, although a number of sites have been cleared in preparation therefor.

The Council are now making Compulsory Purchase Orders in Broughton and it is hoped that re-development will soon take place in this area.

The building of private houses shows an increase on previous years and this must surely relieve the Council's waiting list for Council houses.

### **HOUSES DEMOLISHED.**

Under the Council's Slum Clearance Scheme, 236 houses have been demolished during the year, showing an increase of 67 over 1964.

As we are in a rural area, a large number of single houses are condemned, in which case the Council do not wish to acquire the site, thereby leaving the onus of demolishing and clearing the site on the owner.

In many cases, however, these houses are only partially demolished, leaving an 'eye-sore' in the district, resulting in the Council having to demolish and clear in default.

### **COUNCIL HOUSE TENANCIES.**

A total of 590 Council dwellings were let during the year. Of this total, 367 were re-lets and the remainder new property.

It is interesting to note that the number of re-lets shows an increase on previous years.

1501 visits of investigation have been carried out by the Department.

### **OVERCROWDED.**

We still have a number of overcrowded cases in the area but the exact number is not recorded.

In addition, a number of houses are occupied by two families and although not legally overcrowded, domestic problems are involved, and this can only be relieved by the erection of houses for general purpose needs.

### **GRANTS.**

46 Standard Grants amounting to £4,916 1s. 2d. and 77 Discretionary Grants amounting to £17,766 were issued during the year.

This shows a decrease on the figures for 1963, which is still disappointing, for as previously reported, nearly half of the privately owned houses in the rural district are without these



modern amenities. Owners of houses, whether owner-occupiers or landlords, are still being encouraged to provide these facilities with the aid of grants.

The Council, although they have power to declare areas for improvement, have not yet declared any such area.

The following Table gives details of the amenities provided under this scheme.

**TABLE 18.**  
**IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.**

**Standard Grants:**

Number of applications approved	.....	46	
Number of applications refused	.....	.....	
Number of dwellings improved	.....	46	
Amount paid in grants	.....	£4,916	1s. 2d.
Average grant per house	.....	£106	17s. 5d.

**Amenities provided:**

Fixed Baths	.....	40
Showers	.....	.....
Wash Hand basins	.....	42
Hot water supply (to any fittings)	.....	41
Water Closets :		
(a) within the dwelling	.....	44
(b) accessible from the dwelling	.....	44
Food Stores	.....	31

**Discretionary Grants:**

Number of applications approved	.....	77
Number of applications refused	.....	.....
Amount paid in grants	.....	£17,766 0s. 0d.
Number of dwellings improved :		
(a) Owner-occupiers	.....	62
(b) Tenanted	.....	15

**WATER SUPPLY.**

13 samples of water were taken from properties within the Council's area supplied by the Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company, and 13 from supplies provided by this Council.



All samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service, Chester, for bacteriological examination. The results are given in Table 18.

The Council's Pentredwr water supply shows an improvement on previous reports, but the Sun Bank supply still shows many doubtful results.

**TABLE 19. WATER SUPPLY.**

Nature of Sample and where taken	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml.	Probable No. Bact. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.	Remarks.
<b>Wrexham and East Denbighshire Water Company.</b>			
Garth (24.3.64)	o	.....	Excellent.
Acrefair (24.3.64)	o	.....	Excellent.
Cefn (24.3.64)	o	.....	Excellent.
Lodge (14.4.64)	o	.....	Excellent.
Southsea (14.4.64)	o	.....	Excellent.
Minera (23.6.64)	o	.....	Excellent.
Penycae (1.7.64)	o	.....	Excellent.
Ruabon (8.7.64)	o	.....	Excellent.
Acrefair (30.7.64)	o	.....	Excellent.
Brynteg (14.9.64)	7	Present	Unsatisfactory.
Pentre Broughton (22.9.64)	o	.....	Excellent.
Gresford (8.10.64)	o	.....	Excellent.
Rossett (9.11.64)	o	.....	Excellent.
<b>Wrexham R.D.C. Pentredwr Supply.</b>			
Pentredwr (2.1.64)	o	.....	Excellent.
Pentredwr (20.2.64)	o	.....	Excellent.
Pentredwr (13.5.64)	o	.....	Excellent.
Pentredwr (30.7.64)	o	.....	Excellent.
Pentredwr (27.8.64)	1	o	Satisfactory.
Pentredwr (25.11.64)	o	.....	Excellent.

TABLE 19.

## WATER SUPPLY—(continued).

Nature of Sample and where taken	Probable No. Coliform Bacilli per 100 ml.	Probable No. Bact. Coli (Type 1) per 100 ml.	Remarks.
<b>Sun Bank Supply.</b>			
Sun Bank (2.1.64)	0	.....	Excellent.
Sun Bank (20.2.64)	1	present	Unsatisfactory.
Sun Bank (26.2.64)	5	present	Unsatisfactory.
Sun Bank (20.5.64)	3	0	Satisfactory.
Sun Bank (30.7.64)	180	present	Unsatisfactory.
Sun Bank (27.8.64)	35	present	Unsatisfactory.
Sun Bank (25.11.64)	0	.....	Excellent.

11 samples of water from farms and premises situated outside the area of the Water Undertakers were also submitted for examination as to suitability of the supplies for domestic purposes.

### MEAT INSPECTION.

10 premises are still registered for the slaughter of animals for human consumption.

In order to ensure that a 100% inspection was carried out, it was necessary for 3,074 visits to be made; these included evening and weekend inspections.

Four of the slaughterhouses kill for the trade, and of these, one is a wholesale contractor in a big way. It is also the centre for the slaughter of animals under the Ministry Regulations T.B. Order and also receives a great number of casualty carcasses. You will note that a large number of animals have been condemned during the year, by far the greatest proportion being from this abattoir.

Although the T.B. Order is supposed to have eradicated T.B., 11 cases were found during 1964, 10 cases in cows and one heifer.

The number of animals inspected during the year was 75,430 an increase of 2,745 on 1963.

A great deal of the Inspectors' time is spent on meat inspection and our thanks must be extended to them for their vigilance and interest shown in this important aspect of the health service.

TABLE 20.

<i>Year 1964</i>	<i>Cattle ex- clud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed (if known) .....	4019	1229	567	24,446	45,169	75,430
Number inspected .....	4019	1229	567	24,446	45,169	75,430
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	150	562	233	256	624	1825
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	430	471	.....	932	4245	6078
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci .....	14.43	84.05	41.09	4.86	10.78	10.48
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	10	.....	.....	9	20
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	14	.....	.....	2074	2092
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .....	0.124	1.95	.....	.....	4.61	2.79
<b>Cysticercosis.</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Generalised and totally condemned .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The total weight of carcase meat condemned as being unfit for human consumption was 204 tons, 6 cwt.s., 3 qr., 21½ lbs.

## INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

The following Table gives details of foodstuffs which have been found to be unfit for human consumption.

The majority of these foodstuffs have been condemned at the request of the shop-keeper, who, when in doubt regarding the wholesomeness of any article of food, calls in the Inspector to examine same.

The Inspector always takes this opportunity to inspect any other suspect food on the premises. This obviously safeguards the quality of the foodstuffs in the shop and of course is in the interest of the public. For any foodstuffs condemned, the shop-keeper receives a surrender certificate which enables him to obtain an allowance from the firm concerned.

**TABLE 21.**

Meat .....	197 tins.
Soup .....	20 „
Fish .....	69 „
Tomatoes .....	178 „
Carrots .....	38 „
Peas .....	37 „
Beans .....	19 „
Mushrooms .....	5 „
Fruit .....	651 „
Milk .....	34 „
Cream .....	11 „
Creamed Rice .....	26 „
Sponge Pudding .....	3 „

**FOOD SAMPLING.**

The Denbighshire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority, and I must, once again, thank Mr. T. H. Evans, Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, for the following information in respect of formal samples taken by his Department in our area during 1964.

**TABLE 22.**

<i>Article.</i>	<i>No. Taken.</i>	<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Not Genuine or Sub- standard.</i>
<b>Milk</b> .....	<b>122</b>	<b>122</b>	.....
Butter .....	5	5	.....
Margarine .....	2	2	.....
Lard .....	1	1	.....
Flour .....	2	2	.....
Bread .....	2	2	.....
Rice .....	1	1	.....
Tinned Carrots .....	1	1	.....
Tinned Peas .....	1	1	.....
Tinned Mixed Vegetables .....	1	1	.....
Sausages .....	8	8	.....
Fish Cakes .....	1	1	.....
Salt .....	1	1	.....
Salad Cream .....	1	1	.....
Tea .....	1	1	.....
Coffee .....	1	1	.....
Drinking Chocolate .....	1	1	.....
Honey .....	1	1	.....
Jam .....	1	1	.....
Sweets .....	1	1	.....
Fresh Cream .....	1	1	.....
Double Cream .....	1	1	.....
Ice Cream .....	9	9	.....
Ice Lollies .....	2	2	.....
Table Jelly .....	1	1	.....
Custard Powder .....	1	1	.....
Soft Drinks .....	1	1	.....
Beer .....	3	3	.....
Gin .....	1	1	.....
Rum .....	1	1	.....
Brandy .....	1	1	.....
Whiskey .....	1	1	.....
Carbonate of Magnesia .....	1	1	.....
Tartaric Acid .....	1	1	.....
Gripe Mixture .....	1	1	.....
Halibut Oil Capsules .....	1	1	.....
Liquid Paraffin .....	1	1	.....
Hydrogen Peroxide .....	1	1	.....
Totals .....	<u>184</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>.....</u>

## FOOD PREMISES.

There are 71 premises in which food is prepared, exposed or offered for sale in the Council's area. Two of these premises were discontinued during 1964 and two premises registered for the first time.

309 visits were paid to these premises, which prove invaluable in ensuring that clean conditions and methods, as laid down in the Regulations, are observed. When any contraventions of the regulations are found, immediate action is taken to have them rectified.

During the year, it was only found necessary to serve a notice in respect of one premises, and this has been complied with.

### **FISH FRYING.**

There are 24 premises in the district where the trade of fish frying is carried on, four having discontinued during the year and one premises registered.

Strict supervision is kept on all these premises and the equipment and methods are generally found to be satisfactory.

### **BUTCHERS' SHOPS.**

There are 38 premises registered by the Council, a decrease of one on 1963.

76 visits were paid to these shops which, on the whole, are kept in a satisfactory condition.

In many cases, improvements are carried out voluntarily, but it was necessary to serve one notice in respect of these premises during the year.

The majority of the shops are provided with refrigerated counters which are ideal for the storing of meat and meat products.

### **BAKEHOUSES.**

The number of bakehouses on the Council's register at the end of 1964 was 15, the same as for 1963.

Routine inspections of these premises are carried out to see that they comply with all the required regulations.

### **ICE CREAM PREMISES.**

There are 223 premises on the Council's register, licenced to store and sell Ice Cream, 1 having discontinued during the year and 4 new premises registered.

These premises are visited periodically and all are found to comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

10 samples of Ice Cream were submitted for examination, the results of which are as follows :—

<i>Grade 1.</i>	<i>Grade 2.</i>	<i>Grade 3.</i>	<i>Grade 4.</i>
4	4	.....	2

### **FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1961.**

There is a total of 174 factories on the Council's register, 6 less than in 1963.



Regular inspections of these factories are carried out and it was only found necessary to serve notices in respect of three premises. These notices have been complied with.

The following Table gives details of the nature of the factories.

**TABLE 23.**

FACTORY.	<i>No. on Register.</i>
Animal Liquefactions .....	1
Bacon Factory .....	1
Blacksmiths .....	2
Boot Repairers .....	13
Brickworks .....	7
Cabin Cruiser Repairs .....	1
Chemical Works .....	5
Chocolate Manufacturers .....	1
Coach Builders .....	2
Coal Washing .....	1
Collieries .....	4
Cotton, Weaving and Spinning .....	2
Cycle Shops .....	4
Dairies .....	2
Domestic Products .....	1
Dressmaking and Tailoring .....	3
Electrical Equipment .....	11
Engineering Repair Workshops .....	2
Firewood Dealers .....	1
Garages .....	47
Gas Works .....	3
Industrial Works .....	1
Iron, Steel and Metal Manufacturers .....	3
Joinery (Upholstery and Undertaking, Builders' Shops etc.) .....	19
Laundries .....	1
Lime Works .....	1
Millers .....	3
Motor Car Safety Belts Manufacture .....	1
Pre-cast Concrete Units .....	3
Printers .....	1
Sawmills .....	5
Scrap Dealers .....	3
Seed Dressing .....	1
Slag Handling and Scrap Recovery .....	1
Slaughter Houses .....	10
Stonemasons .....	2
Tiled Fireplaces .....	2
Toilet Rolls Manufacture .....	1
Toy Manufacture .....	2

**TABLE 24.**

**PART 1 OF THE 1961 ACT.**

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	27	1,204	.....	.....
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	162	1,984	3	.....
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	6	.....	.....
Totals .....	*192	3,194	3	.....

\*This figure includes bakehouses.

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars  (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Re-medied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overcrowding (S.2.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient .....	3	3	.....	3	.....
(b) Unsuitable or defective .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(c) Not seperate for sexes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	3	3	.....	3	.....

**TABLE 25.**  
**PART VIII OF THE ACT.**  
**Outwork**  
**(Sections 110 and 111)**

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110				Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)	
Wearing apparel ) Making, etc. ....	2	—	—	—	—	—	
) Cleaning and	—	—	—	—	—	—	
) Washing ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Furniture and Upholstery ....	2	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ....	4	—	—	—	—	—	

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

This Act came into force on the 1st May, 1964. The following Table gives details of the position in our area at the end of the year.

**TABLE 26.**  
**REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.**

Class of Premises.	No. of premises registered during 1964.	Total No. of registered at the end of 1964.	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during 1964.
Offices	73	71	5
Retail Shops	117	111	24
Wholesale shops, warehouses	5	5	.....
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	27	22	.....
Fuel storage depots	1	1	1
Totals	<u>223</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>30</u>
Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises		<u>43</u>	

## CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

118 observations of smoke emission from factory chimneys in our area have been taken during the year. Where the emission was excessive the owners of the factories have been contacted and improvements were effected.

Experiments are still taking place to eliminate the smoke at a Steel Works and it is hoped that satisfactory progress will be made during 1965 to reduce the discharge of smoke from this factory.

Most of the air pollution in the Wrexham Rural District is due to domestic smoke, but the Council has not seen fit to declare any smoke control areas in the district so far. This is the only way to eliminate domestic smoke pollution.

At the present time there are 5 Standard Deposit Gauges and 2 Lead Dioxide Instruments in the district and the results obtained therefrom are given in Tables 27 and 28.

These results indicate that the amount of pollution generally in the areas tested is low.

**TABLE 27.**  
**STANDARD DEPOSIT GAUGES.**

*Tons pollution per square mile.*

<i>Month.</i>	<i>Acrefair</i>	<i>Cefn</i>	<i>New Broughton</i>	<i>Pentre Broughton</i>	<i>Rhosycoed Trevor</i>
January	1.77	2.07	4.67	5.83	1.36
February	1.00	0.50	0.47	.....	1.06
March	0.57	0.63	2.63	1.26	1.76
April	0.77	0.40	1.07	0.99	0.96
May	0.50	0.60	4.83	0.43	1.29
June	1.86	3.40	.....	1.62	2.55
July	1.00	10.24	3.67	2.15	3.81
August	0.93	3.90	2.50	0.96	1.66
September	0.73	1.80	0.90	2.45	1.36
October	1.23	0.67	0.87	1.56	1.16
November	3.53	4.77	5.90	2.72	1.42
December	4.67	2.23	3.44	2.52	1.66

**TABLE 28.**  
**LEAD DIOXIDE INSTRUMENTS.**

<i>Month</i>	<i>Rhosycoed Site, Trevor</i>	<i>Pentre Broughton</i>
January	0.96	1.18
February	0.69	1.31
March	1.49	1.49
April	0.56	0.66
May	0.41	0.49
June	0.31	0.34
July	0.18	0.16
August	0.18	0.13
September	0.38	0.45
October	0.46	0.60
November	0.75	1.21
December	0.72	1.07



## **ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.**

The above Act came into force on the 1st January, 1964. Premises where animals are kept have been visited and inspected during the year and 6 were licenced as Animal Boarding Establishments.

## **CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.**

On the Council's register, at the end of 1964, there were 44 licenced caravan sites. During the year 1 site was discontinued and 1 new site approved.

The above total includes 27 sites for holiday purposes only, and 17 residential sites, only three of which are of suitable size as residential centres.

A fairly high standard is maintained at these sites.

## **PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.**

Under Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, 53 ashbins have been supplied to private houses.

## **PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

This service still shows a great deal of time lost by workmen during the year. A total of 1889 days were lost, giving an increase of  $181\frac{1}{2}$  days over the previous year. This continual loss of time through sickness causes grave concern and retards the service.

The Council, in an endeavour to improve the service, has given a great deal of thought to the question of an Incentive Bonus Scheme and it is hoped that 1965 will see the inauguration of such a scheme. This will, I feel sure, assist us in obtaining better labour for the refuse collection service.

Although the system of paper sack collection was commenced in 1963, no areas have been added to this scheme during the year, but preparations are being made for additions in 1965.

The paper sack collection is cleaner, more hygienic, easier and quicker for the workman, and it is felt that the introduction of this scheme into other parts of the rural district would assist in attracting better labour.

## **REFUSE VEHICLES.**

Three new 18 cubic yard Dual Tip Refuse Collectors and one new 12 cubic yard Dual Tip Refuse Collector were provided during the year, and though we are improving our fleet, difficulty is being experienced and a great deal of time lost in getting vehicles repaired.

The garages are not anxious to carry out vehicle repairs, especially when it is necessary to give priority of work on our vehicles.

May I repeat that the cleansing service will not function properly until the Council decide to have a repair and maintenance depot.

**REFUSE DISPOSAL.**

The Council has reduced the number of tips for the disposal of refuse from 8 to 5. Two of these are nearing completion and every effort is being made to find suitable and centrally situated tips for this purpose.

As you are aware, it is necessary to obtain planning approval for these sites before they can be used.

I must point out that difficulty has been experienced at Moss Tip, as this site is practically filled up. Negotiations for the acquisition of two pit shafts on this tip are now being carried out and if these are acquired they will serve our purpose for a short time, but it will still be necessary to acquire the Valley.

The Bray Loader, which is now five years old, deals with four tips and the remaining tip at Woodward's Rock is fully controlled by a Bristol P.D. 44 Track Tractor.

The Council have now purchased Woodward's Rock and have fenced off the dangerous portions thereof.

We are still concerned with the depositing of waste material, such as mattresses, old cars, etc., on the road-sides and open areas in the rural district, although much publicity has been given to the fact that the Council are willing to receive any article that the public wish to dispose of.

I am of the opinion that stricter measures should be taken regarding the depositing of litter on the way-side, and that action should be taken by the Council against anyone found to be depositing such litter.

**PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.**

The provision of the above Act has been carried out and the following treatments took place.

**TABLE 29.**

	<i>Rats.</i>	<i>Mice.</i>
Domestic Premises .....	352	47
Business Premises .....	51	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	403	61
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The farms in the area are treated by a full-time private Rodent Operator.

### **INFESTATION BY VERMIN.**

65 complaints of infestations by vermin were received during the year. These infestations included bugs, beetles, caterpillars, crickets, ants, flies and bees.

Of the bug infestations, 5 occurred in council houses and 1 in business premises.

### **KNACKERS YARDS.**

There are two licenced Knackers Yards in the area, namely :

Tyddyn Daniel, Marchwiell. (Clutton).  
Ffrwd, Brymbo. (Bond).

122 visits were made to these premises and they were, at all times, found to be satisfactory.

12 horses were slaughtered at Ffrwd and 33 carcasses of horses were received thereat, together with 52 carcasses of horses received at Marchwiell.

### **RAG FLOCK ACT, 1951.**

There are two premises registered under the above Act, namely :—

Remploy Ltd., Trading Estate, Wrexham.  
Johnstown Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Johnstown.





